

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VII.—NO. 31.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1896.

\$150 PER ANNUM.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

**W. M. GRAYSON**, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office: Main St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

**J. G. GORDON**, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Land Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

**W. J. NELSON**, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer. Room 10, Aberdeen House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

**T. C. JOHNSTONE**, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose St., Regina.

**A. R. TURNBULL**, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

**D. R. P. F. SIZE**, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. **SURGEON DENTIST**. Will visit Moose Jaw the 29th and 30th of each month. Regina office open from 18th to 29th of each month.

**H. McDOUGALL**, Deputy Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

**I. O. F.**, Court Moose Jaw, No. 509, holds its regular meeting in Annable Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend. Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 28th. K. W. Timmins, C.R. C. L. Ross, R.S.

**JNO. BRASS**, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

CROSBIE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

**O. B. FYSH**, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

**R-I-P-A-N-S**. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

**PLANING MILL**.

If you want to combine comfort and economy use

**WEATHER STRIP**

around your doors and windows and burn

**ROCHE PERCEE COAL**.

Mixed cheap 13 cents per cwt. Out of 13 cents per cwt.

**E. SIMPSON & CO.**

X'MAS 1895. NEW YEAR 1896.

**OCTAVIUS FIELD**,

Wholesale Dealer and Importer of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Having just received the last direct importation for the season, my stock is now complete in both imported and domestic goods, consisting of the choicest brands of Irish, Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandies, London Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rums, Ports, Sherries, Champagnes, Claret, Sauternes, Burgundies, Ginger and Native Wines, Liqueurs and Bitters, Bass' Ale and Guinness' Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc. Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 to 10 o'clock.

## GREAT SUCCESS

Has attended our sale, and as we promised in last issue of THE TIMES to quote you more prices, but must ask all our customers to inspect those goods in order to judge for themselves. We must reduce our stock before STOCK TAKING, hence those sweeping reductions. There are many old lines and goods we do not wish to carry over, and, if prices will sell them, THEY GO.

For instance, here, we give you a Cream Flannellette for 6 1/2 cts., worth 10 cts.; Grey and Fawn self colored Flannellette, 33 inches wide, for 10 cents, worth 14 cts.; good, heavy unbleached cotton at 7 1/2 cts.; a dozen patterns Red and black flannellette was 15 cts., reduced to 10 cts.

All wool druggets—just think—20 cts.; 8-4 grey and white flannel sheeting, 80 cts. for 60 cts.; 4-4 white flannel sheeting, 45 cts. for 31 cts.; grey flannel, 26 inches, at 14 cts.; red and black skirting, 25 cts., reduced to 15 cts.; plain, grey heavy cottons, 60 cts. for 40 cts.; a nice brown corduroy going at 60 cts.

## DRESS GOODS.

Now FOR PLUMS! Heavy 40 inch meltons clearing at 17 cts.; heavier goods, twilled, 40 inch, 23 cts. reduced to 21 cts.; and a very neat, short effect, 35 cent line for 23 cts.; all wool Anaxos cloth, navy, black and crimson, 65 cts for 45 cts.

See	Feather
Our Line of 25 Cent Ties.	Boys to Clear at Cost.

## Mantle Cloths.

Brown beavers \$1.65 to \$1.10; plaid Mantle cloth \$2.00 for \$1.25; imitation of lamb, away down; cream stockinet 45 cts.; crimson, fancy figured and white stockinet, 75 cts. reduced to 50 cts.; imitation stockinet, grey and brown, going at 20 cts.

Fur Trimmings.—Swains-down, White Fur at half price.	Hose—A lot of odd sizes to clear at cut prices; Ladies at 25 cents.
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**Ladies' Clouds at your own price, Toques Wool Caps, Tam O' Shanter's, Men's Mufflers, Children's Polkas and Wool Jackets all reduced.**

Famous D. Lee's felt boots, balance of our stock clearing at cost. See our \$1.50 and \$1.25 leather soled felt clogs—great values.	Ladies' children's and misses' caprigans, overshoes and felt boots, reduced away down. Only limited number left.
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## NOW FOR FURS.

Down goes the slaughter knife deeper than ever! Lots of cold weather yet, but we are bound not to carry any furs over and you reap the benefit. Here, a nice imitation buffalo coat for \$9.25; Australian bear, \$15.00 reduced to \$11.25; Russian con, \$20 reduced to \$14.00; Russian Wambat, \$25.00 reduced to \$18.25; American con, three grades, see the price for a great bargain. Have a few ladies cloth, fur trimmed jackets at manufacturers price. Ladies' \$40.00 Astracan for \$28.00. Hair seal, a beauty and splendid wear for \$19.00.

<b>Capes.</b> Grey lamb capes only \$26.50; hair seal capes, \$27.00 reduced to \$19.75.	<b>Mantles.</b> Long, fur-lined mantles, \$19.00 for \$10.50; 1 fur-lined mantle \$15.00 for \$8.50.
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Fur caps, muffs, storm collars and gauntlets—all lines in fur goods at marvellous prices. Above quotations for CASH ONLY. Now is the golden opportunity to save money and be comfortable if you will only take a look through at

## T. W. ROBINSONS.

## TEMPERANCE.

**Rev. Mr. Ferrier Waxes Eloquent in a Sermon to the Templars.**

On Sunday night, the 19th inst., the 1st council of Royal Templars of Temperance attended the Methodist church to a body to hear Rev. Mr. Ferrier discourse on Temperance. This was the second of a series of sermons on the above subject, and owing to reports of eloquence and hard hitting having reached us of the rev. gentleman's sermon of a week previous, we determined to go, hear and be prepared with notes to give our readers, who were not present, the privilege of reading his remarks. We give therefore a brief synopsis, viz:

**Text.**—Deuteronomy 11: 26. "Behold I set before you this day a blessing and a curse."

Last Sabbath we placed before you the responsibility that rests upon the people in having the question of the drink traffic settled, and settled upon right principles. And while we as Christians and temperance workers are engaged in the conflict, we must never abuse the men who sell nor the men who drink. We noticed that the scripture emphatically denounces and forbids the use of vile deleterious wines and all strong drink. In about 125 passages wine is condemned, and in about twenty wine is commended. We need not be surprised at this, when nearly 100 kinds were known to the Ancients, and many more than that today. That favorably mentioned must be the pure juice of the grape, but since the Champagne District, the vineyards of Portugal, and the Madeira Islands, with those of America and other countries, do not produce enough grapes to manufacture one hundredth part of the wine of commerce, we can't secure the genuine article from the drink traffic. The wines of commerce are the products of spoiled grapes, rotten raisins, mouldy prunes, dried apples, dried peaches, damaged sugar, trachea, rotten fruit, beet juice, and whiskey, spoiled cider, logwood, worm wood and poisonous drugs, and they are brewed Champagne, Port, and Pure Native Wines.

Next Sabbath we will place before you the blessings of total abstinence for the individual, and the prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, as the only remedy for the nation from the drink traffic.

**THE DRINK TRAFFIC IS A CURSE.**

From the time that alcohol issues from the cold and poisonous worn in the distillery, as it flows through all its manifold, brewed, fermented, adulterated, injurious, pernicious, destructive, deadly, poisonous, intoxicating liquors, until it reaches the river of death, it exists as a bitter, blighting curse on everything decent, pure, virtuous and holy. Its history proves it to be the enemy of home, reputation, character, law, order, civilization, morality and Christianity. On either side of the river of death are jails, penitentiaries, scaffolds, poor houses and asylums, convicts, quakers, riots, fraud, dishonesty, treachery, hatred, scorn, slander, infamy, lying, gambling, and blaspheming. It is no respecter of persons. The high, the low, the rich, the poor, the young, the old, have fallen victims. It slays youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength, and old age in its weakness. It has rendered the home circle, the social circle, mechanic shops, business places, the halls of learning, the church, and even climbed the sacred desk and snatched, and dragged its prey to ruin and shame. Under its influence the husband has sinned his wife, the mother has sinned her helpless offspring, and the young man has sinned the perditional axe. It feeds disease, brings on rheumatism, neuritis, welcomes epidemics, invites cholera, imports pestilence, and encourages consumption.

It suborns witnesses, laughs at perjury, defiles the jury box, stains the judicial bench, bribes voters, corrupts electors, disqualifies voters, and pollutes governments. Wherever it is licensed it produces six sevenths of the pauperism and four fifths of the crime. The dram shop is the hot bed for outlaws and the cradle of vice. Men call it crooked whiskey when it evades the government tax. All strong drink is crooked, for it makes a man's step crooked, his form crooked, his path crooked, his business crooked, his life crooked, his death crooked, his eternity crooked.

Men call it bitter. Well named! Because it makes a man's disposition bitter, his heart bitter, his home bitter, the lot of his wife and children bitter, his life bitter, his end bitter, his future bitter.

It is the sum of all villainies, the

father of crime, the mother of abominations, blighting, blighting, cursing the good, the true, the pure of this life, and hooding 100,000 in this continent every year into eternity, without hope of salvation. The curse of curses. The devil's best friend and God's worst enemy.

### HOW HAVE WE DEALT WITH THIS CURSE?

1st. We have tried free trade in liquor, and men gradually saw that it differed from all other branches of commerce in regard to supply and demand. It created an abnormal and morbid appetite, the more the supply the greater the demand, and it spread like a corrupting cancer through the social system. This with the poverty, vice, and crime attending it, led governments to try and raise a wall of protection between the people and the traffic, thus introducing for a

2nd treatment, the license system. This dates back about 350 years. We find in 1730 a license fee of \$20. In 7 years after a fee of \$50, other regulations following. We soon find the license system a British institution. American legislators having travelled the same road and for the past two hundred years we have had it on trial, and under its fostering care the liquor traffic has grown into great proportions. Here, low license; there, medium license; yonder, high license; with the following experience for prohibition:—Low license, bad; medium license, worse; high license, worst. License, high, medium or low, has been a humbug as a temperance measure. The liquor men recognizing this fact, have adopted the measure as theirs, and they work for and defend it. Temperance people have done all they could to enforce the law, organized temperance societies and temperance leagues and circulated the pledge, scattered literature, discussed it in the press, from the pulpit and platform, and after such a long experience, we are face to face with the fact that as a remedy for, or even a check to, the evils of the liquor traffic, license laws have been a stupendous failure. While we stand by license it is only in preference to free trade in liquor, on the other hand we attack it to demonstrate how utterly worthless it is.

3d. The Gothenburg System. Good and earnest men are asking, "Will it remedy the evil?" The general principle of the scheme is similar to Edward Bellamy's Utopian scheme in his "Looking Backward," for running all branches of industry, viz: The government run it and the net profit is placed in the public chest. The system removes private interest, and the influence of the traffic from private hands. It makes all men partners in the shares of the profits. Under the system the revenue becomes a strong argument for the traffic. It is simply a compromise and not a solution. It was defeated by popular vote in town of the towns of Norway only last week. Dr. McLeod, of the Royal Commission, says that Canada has nothing to gain by its introduction.

4th. Local Option has been adopted and proven to be a much better system than the license system. The only redeeming features of the license system are its prohibitory causes, and these are all incorporated in local option. Some point to the Scott Act as a failure and refer to its history in Ontario. True it has been repealed. Referring to the year 1888, the 1,000,000 of the population of Ontario were under license and 1,000,000 under local option. 8,000 convictions for crime from those who were under license and 2,000 from those who were under local option. This is in favor of the fact that Scott Act distributes drink and crime. Through lack of machinery to enforce it, the people were in little less than civil war. While we have fought a warfare and those who tried to enforce it having such a storm. Difficulties with insufficient and kid-gloved inspectors. Trouble in securing constables to serve our laws. Of the buyer being equally guilty with the seller. Of the losing bar trick. Of the aid, sudden and unaccountable loss of taste as sworn to by those in the witness box. Of the repeal voting being offered before the expiration of three years. And finally of the cattle maiming, destruction of fruit trees, barn burning, murderous threats, and dynamite explosions. All this sanctioned by the liquor fraternity, when the people said to them we don't want your license money, it is the price of blood. The Scott Act is a great success in the whole of Prince Edward Island and a great part of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Local option is proving a success over the license system in many parts of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba.

### 5th. Moral Suasion has been suc-

cessfully worked on a portion of the drinking population by Christian workers and temperance organizations, and but for them and this work we would have been by this time plunged into such a flood of drunkenness, immorality and crime, as would have rendered the whole country uninhabitable.

Each of these systems mark progress in the education of the people towards prohibition. Brandy when first discovered was called the water of life, now *Aqua Mortis*. Whiskey, the most creature of God, now the creature of the devil.

### COMPARE THE VIEWS OF FIFTY YEARS AGO WITH THE PRESENT.

Then many pulpits openly rebuked total abstinence societies; now the leaders are fighting the traffic to its death. Then poets sang the praises of the flowing bowl; now they sing the curses of it. Then statesmen gloated over the immense revenue; now noble statesmen look upon it as a bad money. Then physicians prescribed it for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to; now as a prescription almost entirely banished from the profession. Then the press was never quite so witty as when referring to the "Cold Water Regiment"; now it is on the side of prohibition. Then business furnished it to its employees; now total abstinence is the rule for workmen. Then loyal toasts could only be drunk in liquor; now its exception. Then society held it fashionable to furnish liquor to its guests; now it is regarded vulgar and low. Then the liquor traffic was respectable; now it is either out lawed or a criminal bound by the chains of the law. Now how much the change temperance societies and noble women have changed the social aspect of the question. Preachers, physicians, editors and teachers by the thousand have already exploded the errors of the past.

The education derived from the trial of free trade, license law, medium and high, Local Option, Gothenburg and partial prohibition systems, also through the influence of societies and organizations such as the Rechabites, Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Royal Templars of Temperance, Band of Hope, Gospel Temperance Movements, Prohibition Leagues, teaching temperance in our public schools, and prohibition agitation has led the people to see the complete collapse of every other method to cope with the gigantic evils of this traffic, and driven thousands of thoughtful persons to prohibition as the only remaining remedy, and prohibition is now won as an issue, not as a theoretical fact, and the right of the drive of the 19th century has so unimagined this issue. Since then the day when the Scotch law under a prohibitory liquor law, for all nations for 24 hours in the day and 365 days in the year till the end of time.

At Tuesday night's meeting of the Templars, the full report of which is forwarded out of this issue, the members of the council passed a resolution of thanks to the rev. gentleman for his very able and eloquent address.

### Aberdeen Association.

A branch of the above has been established in Regina, for the purpose of sending a supply of literature, pamphlets, to those who are unable to procure such for themselves. A number of others desirous of obtaining reading matter are requested to send names and address to Mrs. McLeod, the Barzack, Regina, the corresponding secretary.

### Absolutely No Credit.

The members of Moose Jaw have had in contemplation for some weeks a movement to form themselves into a protection association, or in other words to adopt a no credit system, to come into effect on 1st of March. Most all the stores in town have been giving credit to a certain extent. It is thought, and we believe it is quite true that by selling for spot cash goods can be sold cheaper, for a margin will not then have to be put on as a protection against bad debts; and also the merchant can get a considerable discount by paying cash down when purchasing his stock.

A meeting was held on Tuesday night at the home of Mr. J. G. Chalmers when a committee was appointed to draw up an agreement and get signatures thereto, that the feeling of the business men may be tested in regard to the matter. So far as is known there is but one opponent to the no credit system. A meeting will be held at Mr. Chalmers' on Tuesday night, the 28th inst., to finally determine whether the system shall or shall not be adopted.







# THE SOUTH SEA BUBBLE.

A SKETCH OF THE FAMOUS SCHEME WHICH ENDED RUINOUSLY.

England's Greatest Fake Financial Scheme and Its Immense Operations—How it Destroyed Public Credit—Shook the Money Markets of England.

The great boom that the last few months has shown in South African securities has affected the money markets of the world. Under the influence of the great strides in the development of South African gold mines many great schemes have been financed, most of which centre about Barney Barnato, commonly known as the "King of the Gold Mines" and head of the Kaffir Mines. This gentleman, whose proper name is Bernard Isaacs, has rolled up a colossal fortune by lucky, daring speculation and is regarded as the controlling influence of the market for South African securities. From clown in a travelling circus, he has risen to a position that made him the guest of the late Lord Mayor of London.

Like John Law, who financed the Mississippi schemes in France, Barney Barnato wields an immense influence and a word of advice from him is treasured by speculators as guaranty for gold. The craze that has grown to continental proportions is making itself felt even in the gold-mining industries of other parts of the world, and with improved processes America may come in for a share.

The schemes of the canny financier Law ended in an enormous panic, and now clear-headed financiers of the old and new worlds are standing aloof and predicting that the end is not far and that the vast machinery of money which has been set afloat will soon tumble in ruin. They have termed the South African boom a second South Sea scheme and prophesy the same dismal result from it as from the disaster of 1720, which shook England's money markets right to rock-bottom.

## BEGINNING OF THE SCHEME.

In 1711 England had a floating national debt of £10,000,000, and Sir John Hunt hit upon the scheme of taking over the whole debt. A company of eminent merchants organized the South Sea Company to receive an annual payment of £200,000 from the Government interest on the national debt which they were to extinguish by their profit in South American trade.

In 1717 the company made another advance to the Government, and in 1720 they proposed to shoulder a national debt which had now risen to £13,000,000, the war with Spain. The company was to get 5 per cent. for 7-12 years when the debt might be reduced. The bill passed through Parliament, and rose to 500 to 800, and then fell to 600 on June 3, 1720. Then the price went back up to 700, and in August it reached 1,000. The public got in and down it went to 400 by September 12.

The Bank of England tried to avert a smash in public credit by taking \$3,000,000 worth of stock at 500, and things held for a while, but a couple of failures sent South Sea stock sagging again, and messengers went to Hanover to call secured financial aid.

On December 8 parliamentary investigation began and sensational examinations, arrests, confiscations of papers, and the removal of all South Sea directors from Government office followed. Characteristic features in denouement of the great financial drama were a scheme "worked" as we work in these halcyon days of speculation. The House of Commons found that the bill had been passed in the Ministry and the Commons by the weight of South Sea stock holders.

## SETTLEMENT IN PART.

The House made resolutions condemning the South Sea Company and its practices which had affected public credit. Verily, it was a "boodle council" of the first water—South Sea water. A committee of secrecy found that before any subscriptions were taken 200,000 of the stock had been placed to popularize the bill. One of the highest dignitaries "lounge" himself, who was expelled from the House and committed to the Tower. The Earl of Ministry stood up and said that the nation believed him at fault. He resigned as First Commissioner of the South Sea, still enjoying royal favor. The South Sea directors, which were partly confiscated by Parliament for the benefit of the bubble victims.

A saintly old party was the promoter of the South Sea bubble, Sir John Hunt, cunning, bold, and plausible, this pious scoundrel was the very genius of stock jobbing. When he explained how the new company could be made the agent of the government, and the Bank of England superseded, everybody believed him. First the bank repudiated the company, and then the latter raised the bank four millions, and that settled it.

## THE CHURCH SPECULATIVE.

The church could resist no more than the laity the spell of magic gain. Samuel Chamberlain, an eminent Nonconformist, risked all he had in the alluring scheme, and for two or three years served in a book shop as well as in his pulpit to pay for it. One of the pious sons of London was Peter Thomas Hudson, who left peace and quiet in the country to try his luck in the bubble. He became insane, and wretchedly wandered the streets of the metropolis, an object lesson to his kind. "Tom of Ten Thousand," as he called himself. There were funny folks, honest, too, doing business in those speculative days. In "Change Alley" an office was opened to receive subscriptions for raising one million, each thousand requiring a cash deposit of one shilling.

## UP WENT THE PRICE.

After the concern had taken in a lot of money it advertised that it would return the money shilling for shilling. It also advertised that it had started such a queer enterprise to see how many people could be caught in one day. The speculation and mutation of the company's stock were found by the com-

# FRIENDLY ADVICE

Is the Means of Renewed Health to a Sufferer.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Succeeded Where Doctors Had Failed for Thirty Years. The Sufferer Was of the Northumberland County, England.

From the Trenton Advocate. Mr. John Frost's case is a most remarkable one. He is one of the best known residents in the county of Northumberland, being a retired farmer of most ample means, and having financial dealings with hundreds throughout the townships. We have known him intimately for over ten years. From him we gleaned the following facts in February last: "I was born in England and at twelve years of age arrived in Canada with my parents, who settled in Prince Edward County and remained there for three years. We then moved to Rawdon township in the neighborhood of Hastings. For thirty years I have been a resident of Murray township. For thirty years I have been a martyr to rheumatism. During that time I have been treated by scores of doctors and found partial relief from but one. I have during the same per-

## FOOLS RAN LOOSE.

The financing of the South Sea bubble cannot here be elaborately described, but it may be said that the main point of the Government was the reduction of the so-called irredeemable annuities created in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, to run for terms of 99, 98, 99, and a less number of years, amounting to nearly £300,000 per annum. When the South Sea directors in 1720 opened their books for the practical assumption of the whole national debt, they offered their stock at 300, market price that day being 325. So great was the rush of big people that the subscription amounted to £2,250,000.

Fools ran loose so madly that one project was thus advertised in the papers: For subscribing two millions to a certain promising or profitable design. But it will hereafter be proved that. As offset to this sort of jolly, a joker opened a two million subscription for an invention for "melting down saw dust and chips and casting them into clean deal boards without cracks or knots."

It was toward the close of September that the South Sea Company stopped payment and the bubble was dissipated. The fines laid upon the directors for the benefit of the stockholders aggregated over £2,000,000, and the value of the shares distributed among the stockholders gave a dividend of about 33 per cent. So ended the South Sea scheme, which had its inspiration in the famous Mississippi scheme conceived by John Law, in France, in 1717.

## THREE ENGLISH GHOSTS.

The "Lady in Cream," an Ugly Female Black Dwarf and a Man With a Beard in the East of Great Britain.

There is hardly a castle or ancient manor house in all England that has not some ghostly traditions connected with it. In some mansions the specters are said to stalk and gibber and shriek night after night, while in others they appear only at long intervals. The latter seems to be the case at Clanton House, near Guildford, which belongs to the Earl of Onslow, but which is at present let by him to a tenant. Here the ghosts, for there are three of them, have but recently made their appearance, and, though they seem quite familiar with the centuries-old structure which they inhabit, no one of this generation has been able to recall anything about them.

The first is that of a beautiful lady, richly attired in a cream-colored silk robe and wearing a profusion of great jewels. Sometimes she covers the face with a black veil, and occasionally she carries a dagger or a tumbler in her hand. All the domestics say they have seen her many times, and the under footman states that he has seen her in the library, maintains that he once saw "the lady in cream" take a book from the library shelves, and after glancing through its pages, carefully replace it.

The second specter is more terrifying, for it appears in the form of a very ugly female black dwarf, with a glittering ring in her nose, and whose dress indicates a robbery, a corruption, or a tumbler in her hand. All the domestics say they have seen her many times, and the under footman states that he has seen her in the library, maintains that he once saw "the lady in cream" take a book from the library shelves, and after glancing through its pages, carefully replace it.

## Artistic Case for Brush Broom.

This design is on white linen. Cut four pieces of cardboard 5 1/2 inches in diameter, covering each on one side with white linen and sewing together as for pin flats. Fasten together at a and b with bows of ribbon and bend the pieces outward slightly so as to slip the broom in easily. Hang up by ribbon fastened at the points a and b. Embroider the sweet peas in the very pale shades of salmon pink, the leaves and stems in pale green. The bow may be worked in either pale green or white.

## Natural.

Mamma, said the little girl at the flower shop, who had absorbed during the evening a glass of lemonade, a quantity of cider, and some grape juice. I wish you would buy me a drink of water I want something to unthirst me.

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There is hardly a castle or ancient manor house in all England that has not some ghostly traditions connected with it. In some mansions the specters are said to stalk and gibber and shriek night after night, while in others they appear only at long intervals. The latter seems to be the case at Clanton House, near Guildford, which belongs to the Earl of Onslow, but which is at present let by him to a tenant. Here the ghosts, for there are three of them, have but recently made their appearance, and, though they seem quite familiar with the centuries-old structure which they inhabit, no one of this generation has been able to recall anything about them.

The first is that of a beautiful lady, richly attired in a cream-colored silk robe and wearing a profusion of great jewels. Sometimes she covers the face with a black veil, and occasionally she carries a dagger or a tumbler in her hand. All the domestics say they have seen her many times, and the under footman states that he has seen her in the library, maintains that he once saw "the lady in cream" take a book from the library shelves, and after glancing through its pages, carefully replace it.

The second specter is more terrifying, for it appears in the form of a very ugly female black dwarf, with a glittering ring in her nose, and whose dress indicates a robbery, a corruption, or a tumbler in her hand. All the domestics say they have seen her many times, and the under footman states that he has seen her in the library, maintains that he once saw "the lady in cream" take a book from the library shelves, and after glancing through its pages, carefully replace it.

## Artistic Case for Brush Broom.

This design is on white linen. Cut four pieces of cardboard 5 1/2 inches in diameter, covering each on one side with white linen and sewing together as for pin flats. Fasten together at a and b with bows of ribbon and bend the pieces outward slightly so as to slip the broom in easily. Hang up by ribbon fastened at the points a and b. Embroider the sweet peas in the very pale shades of salmon pink, the leaves and stems in pale green. The bow may be worked in either pale green or white.

## Natural.

Mamma, said the little girl at the flower shop, who had absorbed during the evening a glass of lemonade, a quantity of cider, and some grape juice. I wish you would buy me a drink of water I want something to unthirst me.

## UP WENT THE PRICE.

After the concern had taken in a lot of money it advertised that it would return the money shilling for shilling. It also advertised that it had started such a queer enterprise to see how many people could be caught in one day. The speculation and mutation of the company's stock were found by the com-

# Children Who Suffer

from scrofulous, skin or scalp diseases, ought to be given Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for purifying the blood. For children who are puny, pale or weak, the "Discovery" is a tonic which builds up both flesh and strength. When it is said of it for children's diseases equally to adults. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, rouses every organ into natural action, and brings back health and strength. In recovering from "grippe," or in convalescence from pneumonia, fever, and other wasting diseases, it speedily and surely invigorates and builds up the whole system.

For all diseases caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, as Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches and Eruptions, it gives most perfect satisfaction.

Chinese troops were defeated by the rebels, who now dominate half the province of Kansu.

## AMONG THE GERMANS.

Isaac E. Bowman, M.P. for Waterloo. Praised Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, the Remedy Which Relieves Ten Minutes.

A Our Teutonic friends are not rash in anything they do, and none are quicker to appreciate a good thing. They soon prick the bubble of unreliability. The testimony of Isaac E. Bowman, M.P., for Waterloo, is that he found Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder a most accurate and reliable remedy for catarrh of the bladder. It is what everybody is saying of this great medicine. Reject worthless imitations. Take only Dr. Agnew's if you wish instant relief and permanent cure. Sample bottle and blower sent by S. G. Detchon, 44 Church St., Toronto, on receipt of ten cents in silver or stamps. Sold by druggists.

Catarrh—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing. The estimated gold output in the Northwest territory for the year 1895 is \$3,000,000.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a sure cure for Headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly. Thousands of cases of Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, Croup and Crup are cured every day by Shiloh's Cure. Winnipeg merchants are moving to have the early closing-by-law quashed. Continued trials prove that St. Leon Mineral Water is worth double the quantity of any other medicine.

## GREATER THAN PASTEUR.

A Remedy for Heart Disease Greater in its Results Than the Great Discoveries of Louis Pasteur.

All honour to that great Frenchman, Louis Pasteur, whose famous hydrophobia cure and other scientific discoveries have made him famous. Peace to his ashes now that he has left this world. But it is a problem, measured by actual results, whether he has done more for the world than the discoverer of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. We speak of heart disease as incurable, and yet here is a remedy that has practically grasped thousands from the hands of death. In cases where it seemed that every breath taken would be the last, in half an hour's time patients have been brought around, and a little perseverance in its use removes the disease, even when of a thoroughly chronic character.

Consumption, LaGrippe, Pneumonia, all Throat and Lung diseases are cured by Shiloh's Cure.

A. P. 791.

## CENTRAL Business College.

TWO SCHOOLS UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT. TORONTO AND STRATFORD, ONT.

Unquestionably the leading Commercial School in the Dominion; advantages best in Canada; moderate rates; students may enter at any time; write to either school and mention this paper.

SHAW & ELLIOTT, Principals.

## Ontario BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Most widely attended in America. For catalogue, address

ROBINSON & JOHNSON, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

## RHEUMATISM.

Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the Lungs, and other disorders.

Remedy: Polycaine Oil.

NEW FRENCH DISCOVERY—Apparatus and Oil from \$10 to \$50. Oil can be kept for several years. See certificates of cures obtained—Published in the Montreal papers.

EXPLANATORY PAMPHLET \$1. "ALEXANDRE," Specialist of Paris, 1004 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

THE AEROMOTOR CO. does half the world's business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/10 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than any other. It makes Farming easier, and makes Steel, galvanized sheet-iron, and other goods, and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than any other. It makes Farming easier, and makes Steel, galvanized sheet-iron, and other goods, and repairs at your door.

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# Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocos and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, DORCHESTER, MASS.

## Physicians

prescribe Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites because they find their patients can tolerate it for a long time, as it does not upset the stomach nor derange the digestion like the plain oil.

Scott's Emulsion is as much easier to digest than the plain oil as milk is easier to digest than butter. Besides, the fish fat taste is taken out of the oil, and it is almost palatable. The way sickly children, emaciated, anæmic and consumptive adults, gain flesh on Scott's Emulsion is very remarkable.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute! Scott & Borne, Ltd., 50c and \$1.

DR. MURRAY MACFARLANE, Specialist—Eye, Ear and Throat, 32 Carlton St., Toronto.

DOUGLAS BROS., Slate, Gravel and meta roofs, metallic ceilings, skylights sheet metal workers, 121 Adelaide W., Toronto.

## Stamming

Permanently cured. Stammering by a strictly scientific method. No artificial device. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO INSTITUTE, 75 Bond St., Toronto.

WE are always open to buy or sell May, June, Grain or Potatoes, in car lots. W. M. HANNAH & CO., Toronto.

SAUSAGE CASINGS, Finest Imported English, Irish sheep and narrow American hog casing, straight prices. Park, Blackwell & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

## G. DUTHIE & SONS

SLATE, SHEET-METAL TILE & GRAVEL ROOFERS. Sheet Metal Ceilings, Terra Cotta Tile, Red Glazed and Green Roofing Slate, Metal Cornices, Felt, Tar, Roofing Pitch, Kilo. Gutters, Downpipes, Etc., supplied and installed.

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## Consumption.

Valuable medicine and two bottles of medicine sent free to any person who will send a card to the Editor of THE TIMES, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

## THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block,

Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

E. G. WOODWARD, Editor and Proprietor.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each.

All transient advertisements, such as By-Laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c. per line; subsequent insertions 5c.—sold nonpareil measurement.

### JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first-class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

## The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is it, is it—  
Would it be worth it?"—Byron.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1896.

### OTTAWA VS. WINNIPEG.

The Manitoba school question has entered upon a new phase. The recent general election in the province has emphatically endorsed Premier Greenway's policy. There are not to be separate schools in Manitoba, and any remedial order to re-establish such schools will be simply ignored. That is the policy virtually declared, not only by the Manitoba government and the Manitoba parliament, but by the Manitoba people. It would be sheer waste of time, therefore, for the parliament at Ottawa to attempt any remedial order on such lines as are threatened. Yet to do so is the avowed intention of Premier Bowell and his associates. It will be a thousand pities if such a course is pursued. What is the good of issuing an order that will not be obeyed? And really there seems no necessity to do so. Clarke Wallace has shown that the decision of the Privy Council is merely a recommendation to legislate, not a command to do so; and he quotes not only Sir John A. Macdonald, but the Privy Council itself, in support of that view. If, therefore, Ottawa is not bound to legislate, why should it do so, when such legislation can be of no avail, and can only result in placing the Federal government in antagonism to the provincial government? You may take a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink; and you can send a remedial order to Manitoba but you cannot make the government swallow it. Such, however, may be attempted. There is no saying what self-willed people may do; but of this we may be sure, that if Ottawa attempts to coerce Winnipeg, the far deeper question of provincial rights will be raised. Heaven preserve us from such a contingency! The world has had experience of what such a course may bring about in the terrible conflict that shook to its foundations the stability of our nearest neighbors. It is impossible to imagine that a disaster of that kind can overtake the fair Dominion of Canada; yet it was declared on the floor of the House of Commons at Ottawa last week, that force might have to be resorted to, and it was plainly hinted that such force might be resisted. It would be worse than a crime, it would be a blunder, to even the most remote possibility of such a conflict, for the mere sake of satisfying a musty old clause that ought never to have been enacted. Suppose for one moment that the refusal of Manitoba to re-establish separate schools is an illegal position. In that case we would say with the immortal Bumble "then the law is a shass," and the sooner it is driven out of the stable of statutes the better. The laws made at Ottawa are not like the laws of the Medes and Persians that change not. Parliament is paramount, and surely it would be far better to repeal the obnoxious law, than to run even the slightest risk of straining the amicable relations that should exist between our provinces and the Federal authority. It cannot be too soon recognized that in this matter Manitoba shall win, that she ought to win, and that it is the duty of all true and loyal citizens to see that she shall win.

### RAILWAY RATES.

The question of freight rates is a ticklish one. Farmers want their produce to be carried at as low rates as possible, and yet the C.P.R. must pay dividends. Farmers think, and perhaps correctly, that with lower rates there would be more traffic, and paying traffic, too; but after all the C.P.R. are sufficiently alive to their own interests to be, perhaps, the best judges of this. It is worth while remembering, however, that the trouble is not peculiarly a Canadian trouble. There is precisely the same trouble in the old country, and a conference is being held between the President of the Board of Trade and the nine great railway companies to see what relief can be given the farmers in this respect. The Nottingham Guardian, writing on the subject, says: "One of the chief reasons why farmers cannot turn their hand to many things besides the production of corn is that they cannot market their produce on reasonable terms when it is ready for sale. In other words, the cost of carriage eats up the profits of production, and so long as this is the case the public will suffer through having to pay a higher price than is absolutely necessary for many articles they wish to buy, while the farmer will suffer because profit which ought to go into his pocket goes into that of other people. We have argued over and over again that the railway companies have been very much to blame for the manner in which they have treated the farmer. Instead of encouraging traffic they have discouraged it, because their rates for English produce have often been prohibitive, and if they can only be made to see this and to lower their charges to an adequate extent great numbers of people will be able to make a living off the land who cannot now do so, while we feel sure that the railway companies would benefit also, because there would be an enormous increase in traffic. At least we think there would. Under the present system large quantities of produce that would be of great value in large towns goes to waste every year in country places because it will not pay the cost of conveyance to market. But if the cost of conveyance were reduced this produce, or much of it, would be marketed, with great benefit both to buyer and seller, and the fact that the railway companies are now beginning to make concessions in the matter of charges for agricultural produce is highly encouraging."

Who would have thought this could have been written in and about such an old agricultural and experienced a country as England?

### THE NEW CABINET.

The late split in the Cabinet at Ottawa is repaired, and everything is proceeding smoothly once more. On Thursday last Mr. Powell rose in his place in the House and moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He was warmly cheered and made an excellent impression on the House. It is thought that he will weigh in to the debating power of the ministerial side of the House. His speech dealt at some length with the Manitoba school question.

Major McGillivray, the newly elected member for North Ontario, seconded the address in what is claimed to have been a very able speech.

Mr. Laurier followed, and in the course of a neat speech, he criticised the Government's attitude on the school question. He resumed his seat amid Opposition cheers.

Messrs. Foster, Cartwright and Dickey followed:

The personnel of the new Cabinet is as follows:

Premier and President of the Privy Council—Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

Postmaster General—Sir Adolphe Caron.

Minister of Marine—John Costigan.

Minister of Finance—Gen. E. Foster.

Minister of Railways—John Haggart.

Minister of Public Works—J. A. Oulmet.

Minister of Interior—T. M. Duly.

Minister of Justice—A. R. Dickey.

Secretary of State—Sir Charles Tupper.

Minister of Agriculture—Dr. Montague.

Minister of Militia—A. D. Jardina.

Minister of Trade and Commerce—W. B. Ives.

Controller of Customs—John F. Wood.

# R. BOGUE.

A Nice Stock of Winter Overcoats, Men's and Boys' Suits to be Sold at Cost.

## SKATES AND SLEIGH BELLS CHEAP FOR CASH

Wheat and Oats Bought and Sold at Market Prices.

# : R. BOGUE :

Controller of Inland Revenue—E. G. Prior.

Without portfolio—Sir Frank Smith.

Without portfolio—Hon. Donald Ferguson.

### THE TRANSVAL.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and perhaps, after all, Jamie's ill-fated expedition against the Boers, may result in the better government of the Boers themselves. The event has called attention to the peculiar condition of the Boer republic. After the battle of Majuba in 1881, Mr. Gladstone entered into a treaty that gave the Boers semi-independence. The Boers then encouraged immigration to their republic with the result that the Uitlanders or foreigners (chiefly English) now far outnumber the Boers themselves. This would not matter if the emigrants were treated as citizens in the country of their adoption. But this is just what the Boers will not tolerate. The Uitlanders have to pay taxes, but they have no voice in the government, they have no votes, they cannot take any public office, or even hold public meetings. They are taxed for Dutch schools, but no English schools are allowed. Johannesburg, the capital, has 60,000 inhabitants, only 300 of whom are Boers, all the rest being British and Americans in the state of dependence just described. It is therefore no wonder that great discontent prevails, and that the preservation of peace is constantly threatened. Perhaps Jameson would have been more than human had he turned a deaf ear to the cry of Uitlanders, "Come over and help us." Jameson, however, ought to have remembered that it was not for him, the administrator of a private company, to attempt to remove a political discontent by a filibustering expedition. He knows well enough that by the treaty above referred to, England has to some extent rights of suzerainty over the Boer republic, and it will be a source of gratification if such influence can be brought to bear on President Kruger as will induce him to govern the republic in accordance with constitutional ideas of equity and liberality.

### A NEW USE FOR HORSES

The farmers of the North West put their horses to as many uses as most folk, but the Pasteur Institute, of Paris, France, "takes the cake." Horses are now being used, or are about to be used as an important agent in preventing or curing erysipelas, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, and a host of other similar maladies. In other words Dr. Marmoreca has discovered a serum against the microbe known as "streptococcus" (what a name!) The serum, it is claimed is an infallible remedy for all the diseases named. The learned scientist, for such he is, obtains the serum by just inoculating human blood, mixed with bouillon, with the microbe. This preparation is then injected into a horse which undergoes altogether twenty five such operations, the process taking about a year, and then the serum can be drawn from the animal in the same way as Dr. Roux obtained his anti-diphtheria serum. It is said that the cure never fails. Happy man! Poor horse!

Canada contributes more than one-third of the hay imported into England from the whole of the world.

Mr. Davin has asked for a committee of the house to consider the system of grading grain in the North-West. The names of Messrs. Macdonald, Boyd, Martin, Sproule and himself are given as a committee. All western members and senators are taking a lively interest in this matter. Opposition from the grain men is expected to the new legislation.

The government of Victoria, Australia, has an ingenious if not very dignified way of "raising the wind." It lets out space on the back of its post cards for advertisements. Amongst other paid notices of this kind are announcements about beer, liquors, tobacco, etc., and the prohibitionists are kicking and quite rightly too! It is a custom that would be more honorable in the breach than in the observance, whatever the nature of the advertisement may be. People do not care to be converted, willy-nilly, into advertising agents for the benefit either of traders or of Governments, especially when they are required to do so at their own individual cost.

Mr. Moody has a popular and very telling way of "hitting" the errors which are so rife in the theological thinking of many persons to-day. Speaking of salvation by grace, he says, "It is well that a man can't save himself; for if a man could but only work his own way to heaven you never would hear the last of it. Why, down here in this world, if a man happens to get a little ahead of his fellows, and scrapes a few thousand dollars together, you'll hear him bragging about his being a self-made man, and telling how he began as a poor boy and worked his way up in the world. I've heard so much of this sort of thing that I'm sick and tired of the whole business and I'm glad that we don't have any men bragging throughout all eternity how they worked their way to heaven."

The Canada Presbyterian commenced its twenty-fifth year of publication on January 1st. Its columns have always commanded the best talent in the large and influential denomination it so worthily represents; and for this year all the old time favorites are retained, while a number of new writers have been added to contribute to the various departments of the paper. The "make-up" of The Presbyterian is simple and comprehensive. Its table of contents each week falls under the following headings, viz: Notes of the Week, Our Contributors, Teacher and Scholar, Christian Endeavor, Pastor and People, The Family Circle, Our Young Folks, The Missionary World, Health and Household Hints, British and Foreign, along with a strong editorial page. The yearly subscription continues at \$2.00; but any of our readers who desire club rates should write the office, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto.

The second Mini-Winter Carnival opens in Quebec on the 27th January. A grand souvenir number, printed in eleven colors, and containing hundreds of original illustrations printed on beautiful coated lithograph paper, together with three superb colored supplements and pieces of music, making the most elaborate work of the kind ever issued in Canada or the United States, will shortly be published by the Quebec Daily Telegraph, the promoter of the Winter Carnival. Messrs. Gilbert Parker, J. M. Lemoine, G. M. Fairchild, jr., Dr. Prosper Bender, N.

Levasseur, Faucher de St. Maurice, John J. Procter, C. P. Storey, P. Spanjaardt, and many other well known literateurs, have contributed interesting stories of the habits and customs of the Canadian people. A work of art and beauty, costing thousands of dollars. Mailed to any address in Canada or the United States on receipt of 40 cents. Address Daily Telegraph, Quebec, Canada.

The important and lucrative branch of agriculture known as the dairying industry is receiving a great deal of attention just now all over the Dominion, and especially in the eastern provinces. It is right, for this interesting branch of Canadian agriculture has been developed to such an extent that it is now a very important feature and the source of much profit from the mixed farmers' standpoint. The cheese made annually in Canada is valued at about twenty millions of dollars and a considerable proportion of this is exported to Great Britain.

A most unique special illustrated number of the Woodstock Sentinel Review and Dominion Dairyman has reached us. We believe that this is the first paper of the kind ever issued in Canada. In looking over its pages we notice a reference to Mr. J. E. Hopkins, who is in charge of the Government cheese factory and training school at Sackville, N.B. He also runs a similar institution at Nappan, N.S. He is a brother of, and learned his business under, Mr. E. N. Hopkins, president of the N.W. Dairyman's Association. Mention is also made of Mr. Benjamin Hopkins, of Dorham, father of E. N. and J. E. He is also a veteran eastern dairyman, so it will be seen that our worthy president comes of a family of dairymen.

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[illegible]

**AUSTRALIAN SPEAKS HIGHLY OF HIS COUNTRY.**

Victoria is a paradise in which the Workman Lives Well—The Loveliest Country, the Finest Climate in the World.

Eight hours work out of twenty-four, six shillings a day for the commonest forms of labor, a house for two shillings and sixpence a week, a hundred weight of potatoes for two cents, beef at three cents per pound, and a climate of matchless beauty—such is Victoria, Australia, according to Mr. George Howat, a wealthy gentleman, who with his wife and family have been touring through Europe and America since last March, and who were recently in Montreal.

"I have seen the sunniest spots in England, I have been through the best parts of France, Germany, Austria and Switzerland, but if I were offered the income I now enjoy to live the rest of my life in any of these places, I would prefer Victoria, the loveliest country, the finest climate in the world."

The workman is king in Victoria. He makes the laws. Rather, he sends representatives to parliament to make the laws, and if the latter do not make laws to suit him he turns them out.

The property owning class were too much absorbed in making money, and cared little about who was in power. This gave the workman his chance, and, guided by his astute leaders, he improved it.

The workmen of Victoria were certainly not born to luxury, but they took to it kindly in the good times. No workman would think of walking to his work. He disdain to eat from off the forequarter of mutton. He would have

**NOTHING BUT ROAST BEEF.**

He lived in the suburbs, in a house for which he paid two shillings and sixpence a week, and in connection with which was a piece of ground which would have grown all the vegetables and potatoes he could use. He was, therefore, not a gentleman to be bothered with that kind of thing.

He came home at five o'clock in the evening, washed, had his supper, adorned the club, and Mr. Howat returned home late at night pretty nearly drunk.

Those were the good times, when the mechanic made ten and twelve shillings a week, and every man, before he proceeded to his work, had his "mornin'," as Mr. Howat, who is a Scotchman, calls it; when saving was characterized by great extravagance.

"But," the workman said, "it does not really matter, any way. The government was the cause of it."

And he was right, for when he got out of a situation, the government gave him some land, and fifteen shillings a week to till it. He was largely his own creation, which explains much.

"The fact was, the land was no use, and the other millings a waste of money, helped to pauperize the working man. He should have got good land, of which there are millions of acres in the province, and not one cent of subsidy. The Government was first of all extravagant in borrowing large sums of money at a high rate of interest. It was the extravagance in the spending of the workmen was

**SIMPLY WASTEFUL.**

Why, they threw out what would keep a whole family for a week. Nothing but the best for them. When a servant girl refused to marry, because we were getting married, she replied: 'that I may have nothing to do.'

Ten shillings a day and everything cheap; short hours, and a sunny climate; the best of everything for happiness!

Of course, there was a crash. The workman suffered somewhat, although the mechanics got as much as ever.

The railways in Victoria are owned by the state. Mr. Howat strongly objects to this system, which breeds corruption. He said that he had seen men with people for whom there is no need; the regime is marked by waste; and the railways do not pay.

"The men of the confederation will ever be confederation till a uniform tariff can be arrived at. The people desire it, but the members who compose the various legislatures know that confederation would mean the loss of their own situations, which are worth three hundred pounds per annum for each member, and they are in no hurry to commit themselves."

The confederation scheme all the colonies would want to come upon equal footing; there are conflicting interests; and it may be a long time yet before they can be reconciled.

One thing Mr. Howat is proud of—the healthy and independent tone of the press. The press is not controlled by the government, and he said it would uniteedly oppose. And I must say this for the press, that it will not tolerate Tammanyism, such as has been shown on this side. It keeps our legislature

**UP TO THE MARK.**

That is one feature for which we are thankful. The men do, indeed, desire to keep their places, and they will retard, from self-interest, any strong confederation, but a man of honor, a corrupt minister would be an impossibility with us. The property-owning classes are waking up to a sense of their duty, and are not obtaining from voting, as was their custom in years past—which abstention gave the labor party their power—they are taking an interest in politics, and recovering lost ground.

Mr. Howat regrets the absence of cheap labor, which retards the establishment of native industries, and the fact, that the people of the colonies in Victoria. In the cities of the old world he saw thousands of factory operatives in their bare feet. Such a thing is almost unknown in the colonies of the working man. Mr. Howat does not believe that men do as much in eight hours as they have been in the habit of doing in ten.

Mr. Howat says the men to be at their work later in the evening. They get home at five; they have a wash and their supper. We have clear light till midnight, and the men may still not stop in the house; he has union clubs; he has the saloon; and he spends his time drinking, which would be far better spent at home, and he has a great deal of drinking done in Melbourne. Mr. Howat has watched scores of men on Sunday morning, stealing in their bare feet to the closest of the saloons, looking for their "mornin'."

the season for the grip is approaching it is interesting to know of a very recently made by an English physician by which any one may tell whether or not he has been attacked by the disease. The physician is Dr. John Murray, resident medical officer of the Surrey County Hospital.

A careful examination of a great number of cases that were placed in the hands of Dr. Terry noticed a curious resemblance in the appearance of the tongue. On further observation he became convinced that the tongue of a patient suffering from the grip took on a distinctive appearance, which might be relied upon to indicate the presence of the disease.

As a discovery promises to be an important one, as it has hitherto been difficult to make a satisfactory diagnosis of influenza. The disease is one such like a cold in many of its manifestations that even the most careful practitioners have been misled by the symptoms. It is customary with physicians to examine the blood of the patient in order to determine whether or not influenza or grip bacillus is present. But the trouble with this test is it is not known whether the true bacillus has been found.

Terry has discovered that in the acute stage of the disease the tongue is covered with a milky white or purplish film. This layer may be so thick that the pink substance of the tongue shows through it. The characteristic feature, however, of the disease is the presence of dark purplish spots or elevations scattered all over the tongue. These spots are rather like a pin's head. At the back of the tongue there are several large ones, varying in size from that of a head to a split pea, or even larger.

When the tongue is coated with the white or purplish film, the appearance known as the white or berry tongue. When there is no film the appearance is more like a red berry tongue.

In the late stage these red spots turn pinkish white jelly-like dots. In such cases, where the patient has been through a worst case of the tongue, the tongue is quite characteristic usually of a deep red or purplish color, fairly clear or sometimes covered with a grayish or yellowish film. The spots are not to be seen, their place being by transparent white dots, which are larger than those of the early stage.

In the order of changes in the appearance of the tongue is not always the same in every patient. The purplish spots may be present in the majority of cases the description is not in the majority of cases the description is not in the majority of cases. In every case of grip, however, one or other of the conditions of the tongue is present. Some of the conditions in the tongue, small white dots are seen on the mucus membrane of the lips and cheek. The throat is very bound to be dry and red. As the disease progresses the tongue becomes less and less purplish, and finally, when he is well, completely disappear.

**PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.**

The created bounty to Wheat-Growers and a Duty on Imported Flour.

A despatch from London says: The House of Commons, in a letter to the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to a letter in which the writer pointed out during the past ten years the loss of wheat and flour, and that the loss of flour instead of wheat had cost in a loss of £18,000,000, promised to consider the writer's suggestions regarding the payment of a bounty on wheat-growers, and the admission of free, while a duty is planned for flour.

A letter to which the Marquis of Salisbury has replied as above was brought out by the Marquis of Salisbury's speech at the meeting of the National Union of Conservatives in London. The Marquis declared that the Government had no intention of placing a tariff of protection in general commerce. A tariff for protection in any possible case would be a failure. The Marquis' statement was made by the Minister to deputations from the National Association of Hop-Growers. The Marquis declared that the Government would wait upon him to demand a measure of protection for their produce.

The important statisticians hold that the strong marked tendency of the inhabitants of Saxony to become stout and in stature is in a great measure the result of the mischievous indulgence in so-called coffee, which is drunk from early morn to late evening, and is a substitute for tea, meat, and dessert, etc., like the delicious manna of the ancient Hebrews.

The staff employed in Saxony, plays such havoc with the nation, that the people are little or nothing in comparison with the nation whose members are stout and in stature. The effects of the coffee upon the first drew the attention of Mahometan monks to the harmful properties of the berry. The articles of food are liable to add to the nation, especially when they do not seem to be primary necessities of the nation, and the middle men acting as agents in the trade are very profitable. The people are little or nothing in comparison with the nation whose members are stout and in stature. The effects of the coffee upon the first drew the attention of Mahometan monks to the harmful properties of the berry. The articles of food are liable to add to the nation, especially when they do not seem to be primary necessities of the nation, and the middle men acting as agents in the trade are very profitable.

But few, probably none, have had any "excellent substitutes" of their own as coffee, in which the article of the original article is

Some surprising facts about the cosmopolitan character of the population of Paris, especially the enormous number of Germans in the city, have been learned by M. Bertillon, the inventor of the anthropometrical system of identifying criminals. He finds that scarcely more than one-third of the inhabitants of the gay city were born within its limits or its fortifications.

In St. Petersburg the native population does not amount to more than 10 per cent. of the total number of inhabitants. In Berlin it reaches 41 per cent., in Vienna 45, while in London, which hitherto has been looked upon as one of the greatest cosmopolitan cities of the world, if not as the leastest, the number of inhabitants born in the capital of Great Britain reaches 65 per cent. of the total population.

M. Bertillon learns that the majority of the inhabitants of Paris are foreigners, from the departments in close proximity to the capital. For foreigners, however, the most interesting part of Bertillon's researches is that relating to the alien population of Paris.

The European city contains so many foreigners, that the following facts are of interest to foreigners—that is to say, aborigines—that in St. Petersburg there are 28,000, or 24 per thousand; in Vienna, 35,000, or 25 per thousand; in Berlin, 48,000, or 11 per thousand; on the bank of the Sienne there are 181,000 foreigners, or the 75 per thousand.

What is looked upon as the greatest discovery of M. Bertillon, is the following:

**NUMBER OF GERMANS**

Of the recent years have made Paris their home, whereas, in Berlin, there are but 397 French citizens. In Vienna there are 26,863 Germans, with 10,000 French. These figures are so astonishing that the French have so far failed to disclose their nationality. After the Germans, the next numerous among the foreigners are the Belgians, with 10,000; the Italians, with 10,000; the natives of Luxemburg, 9,000; the English, with 18,000; the Russians, with 9,000. The number of naturalized foreigners is also somewhat surprising, being 17,000.

M. Bertillon lays particular stress on the fact that of all the foreigners in Paris only 8,000 are able to live on their own means, the remainder being propertyless. Twenty thousand are heads of families, or shopkeepers, or have some business of their own; 16,000 are married men, with 17,000 wives and children, while the remainder are single men, or have no family.

It is difficult to explain why there are so many foreigners in Paris. The chief cause of insufficiency in the number of natives in France is perhaps one of the most curious. Foreigners come into France in great numbers, but few are living at home. M. Bertillon thinks that the presence of so many foreigners in France is liable at some period to result in a revolution, and that the Government, and fearing that it become a real danger.

**FO UNTO LIVE AMONG THE LEPERS.**

Brother Damien's Brother to Continue to Work at Molokai.

Brother Damien, Brother of Father Damien, is now on his way across the Pacific, from San Francisco to Hawaii, to take up the work among the leprosy patients which his heroic brother had begun with his life six and a half years ago. Father Pamphile will live among the lepers, do the same service for the brother died, and, perhaps, like him, die among them. He avoided publicity of his purpose, and it was only because he made at San Francisco of a considerable party of monks and nuns that sailed for Hawaii on the steamer a week or so ago that his humanity and mission became known. Before Father Pamphile had been allowed to start from his home in Belgium for Molokai, but each time severe illness interrupted his preparations. He was by no means a young man, though entering on his mission with the ardor of youth. His hair is fifty-eight years old, and his hair is gray. He is a distinguished professor as well as a devoted man. All his life since he began his professional work he has been professor of medicine at the University of Brussels, Belgium, except for two years when he held a like place in the Seminary of Versailles. He is a noted Hellenist, Greek, and Latin scholar, and is entirely familiar with conversational English.

There are some two hundred leprosy patients at Molokai, who are Catholics, and who are under the care of Father Damien, Brother Muller, Father Louis, and several Sisters. Father Damien's family will take his place in the companying him, and the more the brothers Pamphile, Sylvain, Severin, Seraphion, who are also to work among the lepers. In the party are also two Sisters, who are going to Honolulu to engage in educational and religious work there. The party is in charge of Bishop Hopewell. General Alexander, one of Father Damien's closest friends, is going to Europe at the request of the Hawaiian Government to secure the additional money he takes back with him, the Government paying all expenses.

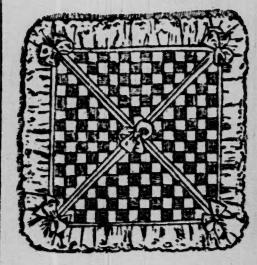
**THE SULTAN YIELDS.**

British Ships Admitted Through the Dardanelles.

A despatch from Constantinople says that the Sultan has yielded to the request of the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha, called upon by the British Minister, the British Ambassador, Tuesday, and announced that the Sultan had decided to issue the firman providing for the passage through the Dardanelles of the extra guardships demanded by Great Britain, Russia, Italy, and the additional protection demanded for the British warships stationed here. This puts an end to the very dangerous situation for the British fleet, and the powers would have been able to have even if it had been necessary to order the passage of the Dardanelles to get them here.

**Not Mysterious Disappearance**

That has become of all your children? We have had two years of children in our town this year.





Never before in Europe or in the world has there been a politico-military combination of such magnitude as that of the six Christian powers which have taken the joint action in the case of Turkey. The Holy Alliance of 1815 was a feeble thing in comparison with it. The powers now acting together for a special purpose have more soldiers under arms than there are able-bodied inhabitants in the Ottoman empire. The army of Sennacherib the Assyrian, or Alexander the Macedonian, or Caesar the Roman, would look small alongside the millions who march under the flags of the six powers that confront the Turk. The armies of the middle ages, or of later centuries, the armies of Napoleon Bonaparte were far inferior in number to the armies which stand ready at this time to draw the sword against the Sultan. No military combination ever before existed upon the earth the magnitude of which can be compared with that of the six Christian powers recently formed. The thing is not likely to last long, but, while it lasts, it is a spectacle without a parallel in history.

It is stated that Mansfield, the actor, having just recovered from a severe illness, finds that he has forgotten all the lines of his parts and will have to re-study them. This is by no means an unusual phenomenon, for memory is a tricky faculty, as most people find out before reaching middle age. Much as we are obliged to rely on it in all the affairs of life, it is constantly deceiving us, often to our mortification.

Sickness, as in Mansfield's case, and old age are the chief enemies of memory and often greatly impair it—that is, they impair the recollection, or the power of recalling at will. It is doubtful from what experience shows, if we ever absolutely lose what has once been in the mind. We are often surprised by the coming up for a moment to the memory of some long past event which had apparently faded from the recollection. In fact, we often make efforts to recall something and utterly fail for the time being and give it up. Presently, there walks into the mind unbidden and uncalled for the very circumstance or thing that we had been so vainly seeking.

The experience of persons resuscitated from drowning confirms the theory that nothing is lost from the mind. Their testimony is unanimous that before losing consciousness every past event of their lives passed vividly through their minds. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his lecture on "Mechanism in Mind and Morals," tells some anecdotes touching his experience of drowning men. His theory is that everything that has once entered the mind is photographed there, as on the plate of a camera, and there it will always remain for good or ill.

Most of the great scholars are celebrated for their memories, and we have all heard of the feats in that way performed by Dr. Johnson, Macaulay and others. The celebrated Greek scholar, Dr. Porson, seems to have excelled in this way. He knew by heart all the great Greek poets and prose writers, could recite whole plays of Shakespeare, pages and pages of Gibbon's history, Pope's "Rape of the Lock," and the whole of Solon's "Roderick Random" from the first page to the last, as well as countless smaller things.

Actors are usually more noted in this respect than others and innumerable anecdotes are told of them. John Philip Kemble memorized with astonishing rapidity, and could repeat columns and columns of a morning paper after a careful reading. Another story is told of an actor who memorized a long part in a few hours before going on the stage, but that after the play was over could not recall a single one of his lines. He played the part many times, but invariably had to memorize it freshly, as he had done in the first instance.

It has, sometimes been invidiously said that great memories do not necessarily accompany great intellectual powers in other respects, but the list is long of great men who had remarkable memories, from the days of Julius Caesar, who knew the names of all his soldiers, down to Von Moltke who could keep silent in seven languages. And the list includes not only soldiers but philosophers, statesmen, orators and scholars.

#### Making Transparent Leather.

The manufacture of transparent leather is now carried on by a new process. After the hair has been removed from the hide, the latter, tightly stretched upon a suitable frame, is rubbed with a solution of glycerine and numerous acids, and afterward placed in a room where the rays of the sun do not penetrate; it is then saturated with a solution of bichromate of potash. When the hide is dry, an alcoholic solution of tartaric acid is applied to its surface, and the transparent effect is thus obtained.

#### Help Wanted.

Old Friend—Well, how is your flying machine getting along?  
Inventor—Getting along! I finished that twenty years ago. Every detail is complete. There it stands, ready to go.  
Crack! Why don't you show it to the world?  
Can't. All men are fools.  
What's the matter?  
Can't find a man anywhere with sense enough to climb up a steeple and try it.

## ABOUT THE HOUSE.

### Because Father Does It.

In a family that is unfortunate enough to have for one of its recognized heads an immoral character, the other should, in my opinion, be ever loyal to truth and the young characters put into his hands for molding into usefulness or uselessness, says a writer. Here is another question. Which shall it be? Shall the children be brought up in the very midst of sin (great or small, the misdoings certainly are sins) and never be warned against them, never be told that they are wrong, simply because it happens to be their own father or mother who commits the sin? Shall they be taught that whatever their father does is right and good for them to follow? "If father does it, why can I not do it?" is a question which confronts every mother.

If this particular father is in the habit of doing those things which are immoral and harmful, what will the mother say in reply to that boy, if she has brought up never to do anything but right or criticism of the wrongdoings of his father? If, for instance, the father be a shiftless, worthless sort of a man, will the mother, if she be so industrious, want to succeed in making of her children thrifty men and women, if they are taught to think that what their father does, or rather, does not do, is right? Boys particularly, are likely to do just as their father does, and often to think just as he does.

If the mother be an indifferent house-keeper, will not her daughters follow in her footsteps and make some home unpleasant? The very example should be a guard against this, but it is not often so. It is hard, of course, for one parent to criticize the other, and, perhaps, it is wrong; but the boys and girls of to-day, to help the men and women of to-morrow and if this is an age of improvement, the men and women who will fill our high offices in coming years must be an improvement on their predecessors. All have their faults, all have sinned and come short of the glory of God, and, probably, this continues as long as man lives. It seems to me that a person who sins at all, the future of his children and the nation would be as reasonable, a provocation as any, so I would run the risk of it, and bring to the notice of the erring parent.

### Duties of Guests.

The pleasures of entertaining guests is often materially lessened by their manifest indifference to the trouble they sometimes heedlessly entail upon their hosts. For instance, the guest who visits a friend, by the way of a pleasant surprise, without having previously apprised her thereof, is seldom genuinely welcome, as the consciousness of having things prepared for the coming of a stranger in the household constitutes a great deal of joy in receiving a visitor. Again, there is always a visitor who neglects to be in time for meals, or thoroughly air his sleeping apartment, make her bed and properly empty and refill the washbowl and basin assigned for her use, all of which are unmistakable signs of ill-breeding and personal unpleasantness.

Another disagreeable type of guest is the one who willfully appropriates all the best writing material, postage stamps and hair and hat pins without the slightest honorable intention of returning the same as soon as possible. Even servants are employed in a house, that is, to render a service, and extra service to a guest unremunerated. Besides, it is but a very small-hearted visitor who fails to pay in some substantial way for the pleasure of his presence. No person should assume the unsolicited right of bringing another guest to a strange household. But of all objectionable guests, the one who comes and goes without coming out, and who is apparently insensible or indifferent to hints for her desired departure.

### Some Good Recipes.

**Fruit Salad.**—Any left-over fruit, either canned or fresh, may be used. If two or three kinds all the better. Place a layer, say of peaches cut fine, then one of bananas, pears or other fruit, with a sprinkling of sugar for each layer. Sprinkle the top with granulated sugar, pour the juice of one fruit if any. Prepare the night before.

**Codfish à la Mode.**—Pick into bits one cupful of codfish, mix well with two cupfuls of mashed potatoes, one pint of rich sweet milk, two eggs well beaten, half a teaspoon butter, salt and pepper. Bake in an earthen dish for about twenty minutes.

**Fried Squash.**—The round button squashes are at their best when fried. They are too watery for steaming like the yellow summer squash. Slice the vegetable across, not too thickly, dip each piece in beaten egg, then in seasoned bread or cracker crumbs and fry quickly in boiling fat, which should be at a good depth in the pan. Line a colander with yellow paper, set it in a hot place, and as the slices are fried lay them on the paper which will absorb all oil. Serve on a small platter with the slices overlapping.

**Fricassee Chicken.**—Cut up the chicken and place in a saucepan with barely water enough to cover, stew gently until tender, place in a frying-pan with a few slices of salt pork and fry until rich brown. Add the broth where the chicken was cooked, thicken with a little flour stirred smoothly in cold water. Simmer a few minutes and serve.

**Fried Chicken.**—A nice way to fry young chicken is to cut it in pieces, wash and wipe it dry, then dip each piece into beaten egg, then in flour; salt and pepper, and drop into deep hot oil or butter. Brown on both sides. Stir a tablespoonful of flour into a cup of sweet milk, and add to the fat for frying.

**A Favorite Potato Soup.**—A pound and a half of potatoes, one-half pound leeks, three ounces crushed tapicots, one ounce dripping, one pint milk, pepper and salt. Wash and peel the potatoes, trim and wash the leeks, slice thinly potatoes and leeks, and put them in a saucepan, with the dripping; when

thoroughly hot, add two quarts boiling water, and let all cook till tender; mash up the pieces with a wooden spoon to a pulp; then put in the washed tapicots, and milk, also a pinch of salt, and simmer for about thirty minutes. Season to taste with pepper and salt, and serve. This soup has the advantage of being as nourishing as well as nourishing, if properly made.

### CHOLERA IN JAPAN.

How the Tokyo Authorities Act When a Death Takes Place.

Riding through a narrow street in Tokyo a few days ago I saw some commotion around a poor Japanese house and four policemen with yellow bands upon their sleeves, were displaying great activity, writes a correspondent. As the officer in charge happened to be known to me, I was able to learn through him that a coolie had just died from cholera in the house. The people in the street were driven away, but I was permitted to remain. I was anxious to see what would be done, and I entered the front portion of the house. In the rear room on a futon lay the black corpse of the coolie. I had hardly taken note of the surroundings when a coolie cart came up, drawn and pushed by four men.

It brought a large, plain box, lined with zinc. The body was hastily placed in it, a liberal supply of quicklime was pitched in, the lid was screwed down, and away the cart and its greasy load went. Meantime disinfectants had been brought up. The poor wife and three children were directed of their scant clothing, hurriedly washed with some microbes destroying preparation, wrapped in fresh cotton kimono and sent to a place of care and detention in the neighborhood. The work of burning every particle of clothing and bedding and treating in the place then began in the back yard, a bonfire being made for the purpose. Every article of excrementary matter upon the premises was thrown upon this blazing pile. Then the whole premises were thoroughly saturated with disinfectants of the most approved character to me that I saw. A policeman was left in charge to keep people off the premises.

The officer in charge, who spoke a little English, told me that if the epidemic broke out in the neighborhood to increase of late this house would have been burned to the ground. The scant furniture and belongings of a Japanese coolie of the poorer class enables the police to carry out their regulations at no great cost. The latest figures furnished officially touching the cholera in Japan place the total number of cases to date at 48,129, and the number of deaths at 32,848.

### CARIBOU IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Immense Herds are Found in the Almost Extinct Interior.

No such enormous flocks of reindeer are anywhere to be found except in the barren lands of Canada as those that roam the interior of Newfoundland. The new railroad has made their haunts much more accessible, as it runs through the best portion of the caribou country. A number of American sportsmen have lately passed through Canada on their way home from the sport of stalking in the old island colony, and they declare that with the completion of the road to Port-au-Basque next year there will be an ever-increasing stream of sportsmen into the island, both from Canada and the United States.

Several of this year's American visitors have purchased large tracts of land in the interior for game preserves and whereon to erect summer residences, among them being Dr. Parker of Brooklyn, and a number of his friends. They have selected the country just north of the Humber River, and expect that in a few years the sportsmen of the world will form no inconsiderable part of the summer population.

Such multitudes of the caribou are now slaughtered by the settlers, who seek the meat for sale to St. John's, that there is reason to fear that this noble animal, like the bison, may become exterminated. The islanders are all too ready to shoot, and the Government will probably soon do as it is urged, and enact proper protective measures, under which no possible increase in the number of the caribou will cause any marked diminution in the supply.

There are immense regions in the interior to which the deer never resort, where the forest is so dense that they are reclaimed and the trees are laden with hanging moss, the natural food of the reindeer. With proper protection, which at present is lacking, the deer could be readily converted into the finest deer park in the world, though some action will be necessary for the extermination of the wolves, which at present prey to a great extent upon the deer. When the deer go south, thousands of these splendid animals can be met with in herds, though the law limits each sportsman to eight in the course of the season.

Dr. Parker took back with him to New York the skeletons and skins, including heads and antlers, of four splendid specimens of the caribou, comprising a family group, which, after passing through the hands of a taxidermist, will be presented to the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

### A Heartless Parent.

Miss Bullion—Papa says we can't be married until you are able to support me.  
Adorer—Great Scott! Does he want his only daughter to die an old maid?

### Improving His Manners.

Bobby—Auntie, pass me the butter.  
Auntie—If what?  
Bobby—If you can reach it.

The frog, owing to his peculiar construction, cannot breathe with the mouth open.

Hobart, the great authority on potatoes, says that 10,000,000 tubers of that species can be raised from a single one in four seasons.

A gold dollar, if beaten until its surface is enlarged \$10.814 times (as noted above) would become a golden film not more than the 1-566,020th part of an inch in thickness.

## DYING HEIRS TO THRONES.

### SCARCELY A EUROPEAN RULER HAS A STRONG SUCCESSOR.

The Czar's Heirs are Numbered—Russia, Austria, Greece, Italy, Germany and even England, All Nearing Royal Succession—A Remarkable State of Affairs.

Europe's heirs apparent seem to be in a very bad way. In at least three of the great powers the men who stand next by right of succession to the throne itself are enfeebled, suffering from very present diseases, and one is on the brink of the grave. In several other nations the princes next in line to the crown are sickly, and it is only by a careful suppression of the real truth that distressing rumors are not circulated about them. It is truly a most remarkable state of affairs for the royal families of Europe.

The most serious and the most potent danger lies in the Russian Empire. George, Grand Duke and Czar's heir, is now lying in a villa in a remote corner of the Caucasus of consumption, breathing painfully with but a single lung.

In Austria the Archduke Ferdinand Francis, heir presumptive, is in a most precarious state of health, he too being a victim of consumption. For years past, ever since the death of Rudolph, Crown Prince, in 1889, the hope of Austria has centered in this young nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph. His father is the heir apparent, it is true, but Archduke Charles Louis, next in line to the throne, is now an old man, having been born in 1833, older and with far less hope of living, so feeble is he, than is the Emperor himself.

King Humbert of Italy does not find in his only son and heir a man of an iron frame and a masterful will like his. Of an entirely different calibre is the young Prince of Naples, a slight, delicate boy, yet in the early twenties, who has so delivered himself over to the obsequious flattery and the cajolments of the foreigners in Naples and Rome that he has weakened his frame by dissipation, and bids fair to have a very short lease of life, indeed. His condition is even more serious than is hinted at in the Italian news of the day.

If the remaining royal families are carefully investigated, a strange fact may be noted—that there is, with one exception, no heir to a throne in Europe who is strong and lusty and gives promise of a vigorous reign after the present ruler passes away. The possible exception is Prince Royal Gustavus of Sweden, a young man of thirty-seven years of age, the son of King Oscar II., who married Princess Victoria of Baden, a granddaughter of famous old William I. of Germany, and who has developed no vices and acquired no maladies. This prince is an energetic, athletic young man, has literary tastes, and will in all likelihood enjoy a long life.

For years the King of the Hellenes, George I., has been the victim of a disease of the kidneys, a hereditary complaint, and he has unsuccessfully visited Aix-les-Bains for treatment. There is the question that Prince Constantine, his eldest son, is in the incipient stages of the disease, though there is nothing very marked or serious as yet.

### CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

The little Crown Prince William of Germany, despite the mild opinion of his enthusiastic father, William II., made him undergo, is wonderfully delicate. Though the oldest of that big family of boys that make up the first household of Germany, this thirteen-year-old has not nearly the vital force, the dash and the audacity that his brother, the Crown Prince, possesses. Eitel is his superior in general health, vigor and height, and the general impression in Germany is that Eitel will be the next Emperor.

It is noticeable among those who have seen the boys playing together that Eitel quite appreciates his greater power of body. He is a splendid specimen of young Germany, tall, vigorous and strong of arm and leg, while young William is almost weak and puny beside him, thin and narrow chested and easily tired.

Belgium is ruled over to-day by Leopold II., born in 1835, a still vigorous middle-aged man. He shows no sign of weakness, and is one of the healthiest sovereigns of Europe. Prince Philippe, Count of Flanders, his brother, and two years younger, has for a score of years been incurably deaf, and in the most of the time in wretched health. Prince Philippe is heir to the throne, from the fact that Leopold II. has no sons.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, it has often been remarked that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, can hardly be regarded as a man of fine physique and likely to live many years longer. While there is no indication of any special disease, the Prince is a man who has lived so well and so actively that his middle age his constitution is considerably impaired. He would hardly be a fair risk for a well-conducted insurance company. His son, the Duke of York, has never entirely recovered from the attack of typhoid fever he had some years ago, though he has always been in better physical condition than his brother, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, ever was. Nor is the new baby, Queen Victoria's great-grandson, as healthy a child as could be wished. It is generally believed that he will not live to sit upon the throne.

**THE CZAREVICH SINKING.**  
At Nice via has been prepared for the young Czar, but he will probably not be able to undertake the journey. He is at his little country place at Abbas Touman, in the Southern Caucasus. The last time the Prince of Wales, who took a good deal of Russian money, saw him was in the Copenhagen a little over a month ago, when the two royal yachts by chance steamed within a few miles of each other.

Then the Czar's yacht was lying on a couch that had been brought up on deck, and was hardly able to walk about, so weak then he has been sinking rapidly.

It was on Sept. 26 that George, heir apparent, arrived in the Caucasus after a long summer. His ill-health began in 1891, and his future was further complicated by a romantic entanglement. The late Emperor Alexander III. was deeply attached to the second son. The

stern ruler of the Russias loved this boy more than he did his heir, Nicholas, more than all else in the world. The Czar's wife had a terrible fall from the mainmast of a ship to the deck during the trip around the world of the three princes (himself, the present Czar and Prince George of Greece) in the summer of 1891. This fall seriously injured George's spine, and he had to discontinue his trip and remain at home. Then, consumption, a malady now hereditary in the family of the Romanoffs, set in. In vain he sojourned in Athens and Algiers. Finally he settled down in the Caucasus, where he has lived since the close of 1892.

After the late Czar's death his condition grew rapidly worse. Late this spring he expressed a strong desire to see once more the Palace of Peterhof, where he had been brought up. The change of climate proved serious for him, especially as the Peterhof palace at that time had fallen into an unsanitary condition. He then was taken to a little garden on the Bay of Cigha, King Christian. The climate of Denmark proved quite as dangerous for him as the cold of Northern Russia, and he finally hastened his coming death.

**AUSTRIA'S CONSUMPTIVE PRINCE.**  
While the Czar's wife is to-day the foremost invalid in Europe, attention is being directed more and more towards Duke Francis Ferdinand of Austria. The story of the St. Petersburg, the royal house of this empire has been unhappy, for epilepsy has pursued the entire family and seized many of its members. In 1888 every one of ninety-eight archdukes and archduchesses of this family had that dread disease in some form or other.

That consumption should have seized Duke Ferdinand, who, since the death of Rudolph, has been the idol of the Austrian people, is remarkable, for his life has been a vigorous one. For years he has been a member of the Austrian army, and noted for his skill and endurance. He spends the days sitting silently in a tent pitched in a little garden on the Bay of Cigha. His sole amusement is looking out upon the sea, save on the infrequent days when he takes a short donkey ride. He will spend the winter in Egypt, and he may never return from that country.

It seems to be general belief that he is gradually slipping away the life of a young man. Of late he has been cruising about the Levant in hopes of getting strength. Though very young—he was born in 1874—the prince has made himself distinguished in several ways. His greatest popularity has been, not among his own people, but in the foreign colonies of Naples and Rome, where he has cut a wide and merry figure. The pleasure-loving high class of those merry Italian cities.

### POLAR NIGHT TERRORS.

Darkness Prevalent and Cold Intense in Arctic Regions.

Constantin Nossiloff, reporting in "La Tour de Monde" his scientific researches in Nova Zembla, furnishes an interesting description of his sensations and experiences during the long arctic night which began in November and ended January 20. September was pretty comfortable, he says. Then suddenly snow covered the mountains. The Samoyedes, his only companions, put on their winter clothing, the fishing boats set sail for Archangel, the ground froze, the sun set its warmth and heavy snows fell. When the sun showed itself for the last time, all hands went out of doors to bid it farewell. It remained in sight for half an hour only. For a few days longer there was morning twilight, which then faded and gave place to black night. The stars shone the whole 24 hours. The butts of the colony were buried under a mass of snow, of which the whirlwinds filled the air. The wind whistled the hills to their foundations. Sometimes for days together the inmates of the colony could have no communication with each other, though they were side by side. If any one went out he was seized by the wind and had to be dragged back by means of ropes.

In this darkness and desolation the arctic borealis did much to entertain and cheer them. It lasted sometimes for five days in succession, with splendid colors, and the power of the light was so great that it was in vain to describe. To enjoy the spectacle he used to remain for hours in a hole in the snow, sheltered from the wind. "I have never seen anything more terrible than a tempest during the polar night," says Mr. Nossiloff. "Man feels himself overwhelmed by the elements." When there came a lull in the storm the men ventured out to breathe the air and purge their lungs of the exhalations of the smoking lamps fed with oil.

Twilight appeared again in the middle of January, and on the 20th the sun rose above the horizon, while the colors of the aurora borealis shone in line facing it and fired a salute. No one had died or been seriously ill, but all had the look of corpses and were as feeble as the weaklings of long sickness. Health returned with the appearance of the sun.

### TYPHOID FEVER.

Experiments to Determine its Communicability by the Breath.

Investigations on the subject of transmitting typhoid fever have been made by Dr. Licard, of Beziers. His plan of experimenting was to have patients suffering from this disease breathe through tubes into water that had first been sterilized. Specimens of water thus treated were frequently found to yield the bacilli under cultivation. The bacilli were not always found, but this is not a matter of surprise when it is considered that the best bacteriologists frequently fail to find them under conditions strongly suggestive of their presence.

Dr. Licard's results were, however, sufficiently uniform to warrant an inquiry into the possibility of transmitting typhoid patients, like that from those having typhus, may serve as a channel for fever infection. The vast majority of typhoid infections, however, originate in a contaminated water supply, but every observer has been puzzled more or less by cases of the disease which cannot be traced to any known incrimination of the drinking water. These cases of obscure origin may have originated from two causes, whose relation to the disease is not clear, but also by emanations from sewers, cesspools and other receptacles of typhoid dejections.

L. W. Palmer, of London, England, has one room of his house papered with canceled one-penny stamps. It took 70,000 to complete the job.

## ASHANTEE'S GOLGOTHA.

### A PLACE WHERE HUMAN SACRIFICES ARE BEING MADE.

The famous Grove of Skulls—Visited by Stanley and Other Travelers in the Previous Expedition to Comahee—An Expensive Expedition Undertaken by the British Government.

The King of Ashantee's human slaughter yard is now exciting talk among the British soldiers who expect to form part of the expedition which will be sent to subdue that dusky monarch. Many of the soldiers now doing duty accompanied Sir Garnet, now Lord Wolseley when he led an expedition inland from the coast and burned Comahee, the capital of Ashantee, twenty-one years ago.

This Grove of Skulls, as it has been called, is the place where most of the victims of the King are put to death. Upon the occasion of the death of King Koffee, the King of Ashantee, whom Sir Garnet Wolseley thrashed, there were 2,000 people killed in this grove in accordance with the Ashantee superstition which demands that, when members of the royal family die their souls must have a large guard of honor.

In this Grove of Skulls the ground is of a dark brown color from the blood which for generations has saturated it. The approach to the grove is worn broad and smooth by the feet of the countless victims brought there to meet their death.

Premph, the present King of Ashantee, who has defied the British Government, casting their ultimatum contemptuously aside and sending their Commissioner back to the Gold Coast in a hurry, is alleged to be keeping up the human sacrifices upon a scale never equalled by Koffee in his bloodiest moments. Thousands of

### HELPLESS NEGROES.

are believed to have been put to death by this sanguinary monarch during the past year merely to gratify a passing whim or to strengthen him in his power through the fear which these widespread murders arouse among his subjects.

Premph has 3,333 wives, a golden stool in place of a throne, an umbrella of state and an old plug hat which he wears instead of a crown, but the queerest of all his possessions is the Grove of Skulls. He keeps this place guarded day and night, and seems to regard it with a superstitious reverence.

The vultures which, fat and gorged with human flesh, roost among its branches or creep about on the ground, are held as sacred, and to touch one of them would mean death. For the slightest of offenses men are tortured and beheaded, and their heads are sent to the man who looks after one of the King's 3,333 wives (they occupy two whole streets of Comahee) is at once taken out to the Grove of Skulls.

The friends no less than the enemies of the King are here beheaded, for it is one of his pleasing customs to suspect his friends of getting up conspiracies against him, and he bids himself of them by a wave of his hand. Some of his wives he has had beheaded, and not long ago he is alleged to have stepped off the heads of eighteen mothers-in-law.

In the Grove of Skulls, where the light of the sun rarely penetrates, the ground is strewn with human bones.

### HUMAN BONES.

Skulls are to be seen in countless thousands, in one place piled up eight or ten feet high, and human carcasses in all stages of decomposition are numerous. The stench of the place is something awful.

Henry M. Stanley, when he visited this place during the expedition to Comahee in 1874, says that he had to hold a handkerchief to his nose, and could only stay there a few minutes.

"As we drew near," says Stanley in his book about Comahee, "the foul smell became so suffocating that we were glad to produce our handkerchiefs to prevent the intolerable and almost unbearable odor from reaching the brain and overpowering us. After some thirty paces we arrived before the dreadful scene, but it was almost impossible to stop long enough to take a general view of the great Golgotha. We saw some thirty or forty decapitated bodies in the last stages of corruption, and could see skulls rising up in heaps and scattered over a wide extent. The stoutest heart and most stoical mind might have been appalled."

Officers of the British Army, who visited this grove in numbers, described the awful scene in letters to friends and relatives at home, many of which have been sent to Stanley. Several photographs were taken of the place, showing King Koffee's victims lying on top of the countless bones of the victims of previous kings.

When the King of Ashantee orders official sacrifices, as many as 20,000 of the ignorant and

### BRUTAL SAVAGES.

who form his subjects gather in the grove to witness the execution. The victims are brought to the place with their hands securely tied, and they are made dumb by two knives thrust crosswise through their cheeks.

Then those poor wretches are tortured by being pinched, pricked with swords and fired upon at short range with blank cartridges, the powder entering the flesh and causing excruciating agony.

The executioners are powerful brutes, fantastically dressed in the same huge swords, which they flourish in the air, lopping off the heads of the victims one after another. Then they retire from the scene, and the bodies are left lying there until the vultures come and tear them from the trees above the jackals and other beasts emerge from the forest jungle, and the night is made hideous by snarling and fighting over the remains.

It was one of the stipulations made by Sir Garnet Wolseley at this time that the King of Ashantee should cease these human sacrifices. Koffee promised that the useless putting to death of innocent people, as well as the torturing of criminals, should be stopped.

Although the conquest of Ashantee, which the British now have undertaken, will be expensive, it will doubtless be thorough, and the Ashantees get Comahee again it would be a good idea for them not only to burn that town but to burn and destroy the Grove of Skulls as well.

Prof. Draper says that the descendants of a single pair of wasps may be numbered as high as 20,000 in one season.



LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Ontario Legislature will be opened on Tuesday, 11th of February.

John T. Dawson & Co., tea merchants, of Regina, have given up business. Johnnie will open a store at Craven.

Mr. Davin has introduced several bills into the House of Commons relating to N.W. affairs, and one in re. Moose Jaw townsite.

Mr. J. F. Lindsay, general agent of the Massey-Harris Co., was in Moose Jaw Monday and Tuesday in the interests of his company.

Mr. A. E. Hitchcock, of Leicester, England, arrived in Moose Jaw on Wednesday morning. He is a brother of Mr. A. Hitchcock, banker, of our town.

Mr. J. K. McInnis, editor Regina Standard, went east on Tuesday night to Brandon to attend the Grand Association meeting, Patrons of Industry, now in session in that city.

The widely known mammoth store of T. A. Garland, Portage la Prairie, in difficulties, the owner having become insolvent. A compromise has been effected at 60 cents on the dollar, and the stock sold to a brother.

Mr. F. Steele, of Steele & Co., photographers, Winnipeg, came in from the east on Wednesday and will remain for balance of week. This will be his last visit to Moose Jaw for some time as he goes west on an extended trip.

THE TIMES had a pleasant call from Mr. J. L. Leary, of Willow Bunch. Mr. Leary owns and operates the cheese factory at that point and is quite an extensive breeder of cattle. He reports stock of all kinds doing remarkably well this winter.

Saturday (Jan. 25th) is the feast of the conversion of St. Paul, the great apostle to the Gentiles. The day will be observed in the church of St. John the Baptist by a service on Saturday evening at 7:30, and special services on Sunday on the Life and Conversion of the Apostle.

Mr. J. E. Annable went down to Brandon on Monday night, to attend a meeting of the Grand Association of Manitoba and North-West Territories Patrons of Industry. Mr. Fred Green left on Wednesday night on a similar mission. Mr. Green is the delegate of the Moose Jaw County Association.

A Green Apple Pie Social, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church, will be held at the residence of Mrs. C. A. Goss, on Friday next, Jan. 31st. Games will be provided for the evening and an excellent programme is being prepared. Admission 25 cents. All are cordially invited to attend.

Miss Evelyn L. L. Alexander, third daughter of Mr. R. L. Alexander, of Calgary, entered the office of Messrs. Longhead & McCarter on Wednesday morning of last week as a regularly articulated law student. Miss Alexander is a graduate of the Moose Jaw High School, and has the honor of being the first lady to take up the study of law in the North-West Territories.

The following is the result of the municipal elections in Prince Albert: For Mayor—S. McLeod, 129; F. C. Baker, 60. For Councillors—Andrew Holmes, 147; R. T. Goodfellow, 141; Wm. Knox, 127; S. J. Donaldson, 127; G. R. Russell, 124; R. G. Congdon, 108; T. N. Campbell, 106; Joe Kidd, 68. Mr. Sam. McLeod, Mayor elect, is a brother of our townsman, Mr. M. J. MacLeod. He has proved one of the most successful business men in Prince Albert.

On the arrival of the Prince Albert train at Regina on Monday night it was noticed that the snow plow was smeared with fresh blood. The cause was ascertained the next morning on passing by the elevator of the Western Milling Co., where the mutilated remains of a dead horse had been dropped at one side of the track. The animal had evidently been run into a considerable distance out of town and had been dragged along by the plow. It is not yet known to whom the horse belonged.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

**DR. PRICE'S**

**CREAM BAKING POWDER**

**MOST PERFECT MADE.**

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Almonds, Alum or any other adulterant.

**40 YEARS THE STANDARD.**

Last Night's Carnival.

The masquerade at the skating rink was a great success in every way, save that it did not, so great was the incidental expense, materially add to the club's finances. The attendance was good. A brass band was present and did good service, under the leadership of Prof. Birch. Fifty-three persons appeared, in costumes funny, gay and grotesque. Spaniards, Mexicans, Yankees, Russians, Frenchmen, Italians, so-called Negroes all had representatives. To be short, there was "a little of almost everything under the sun."

It was indeed hard for the judges, Messrs. A. Hitchcock, W. J. Nelson and Mrs. R. L. Slater, to award the prizes. After an hour's judging this award was made: Ladies' 1st prize, Miss Winnie McLean, Modern Queen of Hearts; Ladies' 2nd prize, Miss Lizzie McCarter, a Sister of Charity; Miss Jennie Haigh, as America, received "special mention," 1st prize, Gen. Knight, "special mention," 2nd prize, Roy. A. McCall, a French Chasseur; R. E. Manley, "special mention."

Silver Medal Elocution Contest.

It is the intention of the local Council of Royal Templars to introduce here the same series of competitions in elocution that are proving so attractive in the east.

The Templar organ, one of the liveliest prohibition and social reform journals on the American continent, offers on most favorable terms and with commendable liberality, silver medals of considerable value and of beautiful design, to any society who will undertake to arrange contests in elocution. They have been instituted by The Templar to take the place of those originally established by the late W. Jennings Domerest, of New York, for the purpose of fostering a love for good reading and disseminating temperance or prohibition literature. When it was announced that Mr. Domerest's executors, while continuing the medal contest in the United States, could not supply medals for further contest in Canada, The Templar felt it imperative that some steps should be taken to perpetuate a system so fraught with good to the young and so essential to the propagation of sound temperance principles, and has now decided to supply medals, like the Domerest medal, at its own cost.

The city of Winnipeg has already had a number of contests and the result has been successful in every case. Moreover large and appreciative audiences have patronized the entertainments on every occasion.

F. J. Reynolds, of Medicine Hat, the grand secretary of the Templar order in the North-West, has undertaken the task of introducing the contest in his jurisdiction. He has asked Select Councillor Nelson to attend to the Moose Jaw district. That gentleman has already made the preliminary arrangements for holding the first elocution contest in the town hall.

A medal is obtained by sending in an application to The Templar, Hamilton, Ont., in the name of the society under whose auspices the contest is to be held, with a contribution of not less than \$1.00 to the medal fund. If three new annual subscribers to the weekly Templar, or five new annual subscribers to the Templar Quarterly, are sent with the application, the contribution may be omitted. On receipt of same, circular letters of instruction, judges' tally forms and certificates are supplied by return mail in conjunction with the medal.

It is engraved on the cross-bar with the word "Templar," and on the hand-some pendant attached thereto are the words "Elocuti a Prize."

The rules governing the contest are briefly these:—A class of not less than eight or ten young ladies or gentlemen—no matter whether Templars or not—is formed under the direction of the person locally superintending the work, in this case, Mr. Nelson. Selections are assigned by the local superintendent, to each member of the class, from a list of selections contained in the Templar Quarterly No. 3.

After notice at time has been allowed for practice, the public contest takes place. No less than six contestants must recite at each contest, each of whom must be over 14 and under 25 years of age.

Three judges, who are familiar with the rules, shall be present. Each judge is supplied with a tally form. During the contest they shall not sit together nor compare notes. They shall be citizens, capable of judging the merits, who are disinterested parties.

Messrs. A. M. Fenwick, Thos. B. Baker and W. W. Bole have agreed to act as judges in the first contest. The judges will consult after the contest and decide upon the number—each candidate is introduced by a number and not by name—entitled to the medal.

The judges shall publicly announce at the close of the entertainment the winner of the medal, and at least one of the judges shall make a brief address in presenting the same.

A literary and musical programme by local talent is intermingled with the selections of the contestants. A small admission fee is charged to defray expenses.

It is the intention of the local superintendent to hold, if possible, two or three such contests during the winter months.

Young people, whether in town or country and whether Templars or not, who are desirous of taking part in the first contest, which will be held early in February, should send in their names at once to Mr. Nelson, who will at once assign the applicant a selection.

The pupils at the school should not fail to take advantage of the opportunities these contests will afford them.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE, 50c

A LIVELY MEETING.

The Old Councilmen out and the New Members Take Their Places.

On the matter of appointing a Clerk coming up shortly eight there was a difference of opinion as to whether O. B. Fysh or J. E. Annable should get the appointment. Three Councillors voted for Fysh and two against, when the Mayor used his prerogative and voted with the minority, thus the appointment of either is blocked until some one is elected to fill the vacancy on the board. It is a matter of regret that a disagreement should have taken place. The following is a report of the business transacted:

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Town Council was held in the Clerk's office, at 8 o'clock, Monday evening, 20th inst. Present: Mayor Bogue, and Councillors Hannah, Kent, Campbell, Wilson and Field. The Mayor read the report of the Council for the year 1895, Jan. 23, 1895, Jan. 2, and Jan. 6, 1896, were read and approved. After the approval of minutes the 1895 Council dissolved and the new

COUNCIL FOR 1896

held their first meeting. There were present: Mayor Bogue, and Councillors Healey, Hannah, Wellington, McDiarmid and Grayson.

The Mayor and Councillors each presented their credentials of office, and they were duly recorded by the Clerk as the regular Council of the Town of Moose Jaw.

The election of Clerk being the first business, it was moved by Coun. Grayson, sec. by Coun. Hannah, That O. B. Fysh be continued as Clerk during the pleasure of the Council. Declared in the negative by Mayor voting with two Councillors and making a tie.

Moved by Coun. Wellington, sec. by Coun. McDiarmid, That J. E. Annable be appointed Clerk for the year 1896. Motion lost.

Moved by Coun. Grayson, sec. by Coun. Hannah, That Mr. Fysh act as Clerk until a permanent Clerk be appointed. Carried.

Communications and accounts were read as follows: J. H. Smith for town inspector; R. Beard for assessor; telegram from Amos Hicks re election tenders; J. E. Batell, John Burns and Martin Burns re cleaning sidewalks; J. H. England re taxes Mrs. Potter; E. Newcombe re cells in court house; H. McDonald re interest paid on delinquents.

RESOLUTION OF COUN. BELLAMY:

Moved by Coun. Healey, sec. by Coun. Grayson, That the time for the return of the Collector's roll be and is hereby extended till 20 o'clock on the 4th day of February, 1896, and that J. W. Ferguson be continued as collector with the powers provided by law and in accordance with Sec. 49 of the N. W. municipal ordinance of 1894. Carried.

EXTENSION OF C. LECTORS' ROLL.

Moved by Coun. Grayson, sec. by Coun. McDiarmid, That the time for the return of the Collector's roll be and is hereby extended till 20 o'clock on the 4th day of February, 1896, and that J. W. Ferguson be continued as collector with the powers provided by law and in accordance with Sec. 49 of the N. W. municipal ordinance of 1894. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Hannah, sec. by Coun. Grayson, That an order be drawn on the Treasurer in favor of H. McDonald for the sum of \$108.33, to cover interest and exchange on \$2500.00 delinquents payment due 20th Jan., 1896. Carried.

Coun. Hannah moved, sec. by Coun. Wellington, That the matter of assessment on all church property be referred to the Town Solicitor, and that he give his written opinion thereon. Carried.

Coun. Wellington moved, sec. by Coun. Hannah, That the communication of the Minister of Justice be put on file. Carried.

Coun. Grayson moved, sec. by Coun. McDiarmid, That an order be drawn on the Treasurer in favor of O. B. Fysh for \$250.00. Carried.

TO STRIKE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Coun. Wellington moved, sec. by Coun. Healey, That Councillors Hannah, McDiarmid and Grayson be a committee to strike standing committees for this year and to report forthwith. Carried.

Report of special committee appointed to strike standing committees, appointed to strike the standing committees, leg leave to submit the names of the following Councillors and the committees to which they have been assigned:

Finance Committee—Councillors Grayson, Hannah and Wellington; Board of Works—Councillors Hannah, McDiarmid and Healey; Fire, Water and Light—Councillors Wellington and Grayson; License and Police—Councillors McDiarmid, Wellington and Hannah; Markets—Councillors Healey and Hannah; Health—Councillors Healey and Wellington. Respectfully submitted, Wm. Hannah, Chairman.

Coun. Wellington moved, sec. by Coun. Healey, That report of committee be received and adopted. Carried.

Mayor Bogue appointed Monday, Jan'y 27th, as the date for organization of standing committees; meeting to be held in Clerk's office.

OFFICIAL GUIDE, WAGHORN'S GUIDE, 50c

D. McMILLAN

Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHER.

All kinds of fresh and cured meats constantly on hand.

Fresh Fish, Game, Poultry, Etc., in season.

GIVE US A CALL . . .

D. McMillan.

HERE IT GOES AGAIN.

DOWN The Prices Go!

For the next two weeks only can this Slauhter Sale last. We feel that we must reduce our large stock and clear out all winter goods before Stock Taking and low prices are the mighty power we use to accomplish it.

The big reduction we are making in men's, boys' and children's clothing are snaps in a lifetime. Men's imported tweed suits at \$15, now \$10; men's Canadian tweed suits at \$7, \$8 and \$9, now \$5 and \$6; men's tweed and serge suits at \$5.50 and \$6, now \$4; children's imported tweed and worsted suits at \$5 and \$6, now \$4; children's serge and tweed suits at \$3 and \$4, now \$2.50; Children's serge and tweed suits at \$2.50 and \$3, now \$1.50 and \$2. All other lines in clothing cut in proportion.

Fur goods! All fur coats, caps, collars and gauntlets must be sold; so if you want a real bargain that no man can duplicate, you will only have to call on M. J. MacLeod.

We find in gloves, mitts and moccasins we are over-stocked, hence tremendous reductions are made.

Felt boots and slippers! We start men's celebrated, all felt, Dolge boots at \$2.50; only two dozen in all grades left. Men's felt Congress, leather sole, at \$1.50; Woman's felt Congress, leather sole, at \$1. All lines of women's felt slippers at marvelous reductions. Come to us and save money.

M. J. MacLEOD.

Ho! Here!

FOR . . .

BARGAINS.

Call at W. N. Mitchell's and examine his

\$15.00

Made-to-order suits—regular price \$25.00. Also a few heavy weight suitings I will offer at greatly reduced prices to clear before the season advances too far. Ask to see our

\$24.00

Black Worsted suits and Black Stripe Pantings for \$3.50.

Overcoats:

Just fancy! No. 1 Melton for

\$20.00

perfect fit and good workmanship guaranteed in every case.

FURS.

A few nice collars and cuffs which must be sold out before X'mas. We take pleasure in showing

goods

W. N. Mitchell.

E. A. BAKER & CO.

1895-96.

X'mas and New Year

PRESENTS

PLATED WARE, consisting of Table Sets, and Rogers' celebrated 1847 Knives, Forks and Spoons.

HARDWARE, in Cutlery, Carving Sets, Table and

and Dessert Knives, Skates, Fancy Lamps, Hall Lamps,

Clocks, Toilet Sets, Etc.

Also a fine line of CHRISTMAS FRUITS. Argu-

imbau, Valencia, Golden Sultanias, Loose Muscatels

and London Layers, Provincial Currants, Crosse &

Blackwell's Lemon, Orange, and Citron Peels, Shelled

Almonds, Apricots, Raspberries and Peaches. GREEN

FRUITS—Jamaica Oranges, Messina Lemons, Apples

Malaga Grapes. NUTS—Tarragona Almonds, Grenoble

Walnuts, Sicily Filberts, Butter Nuts, Pea Nuts, Etc.

E. A. BAKER & CO.

PENNSYLVANIA: COAL.

We are prepared to deliver this celebrated coal at

\$11.50 PER TON.

To any part of the town for the coming year.

This is undoubtedly the best coal on the market.

WILSON & McDONALD.

WANTED

Wanted an agent for this district to sell Shop Bp, Hog Powders, Etc. MYERS & CO., Niagara Falls, Ont.

LOST!

Two cows, one dark red and one light red, both branded O on left hip and T7 on right side; six years old. Strayed from Caron about 1st May. \$10.00 reward is offered for information that will lead to recovery. J. H. DICKINSON, Moose Jaw

TEACHER WANTED.

Teacher wanted for the Moose Jaw School Board for the third class department of the Moose Jaw School. Applicants to state age, qualifications and salary require. Applications received up to the 29th inst. SEYMOUR GREEN, Secretary.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of February, 1896, at the hour of one o'clock, at County school house, there will be offered for sale by public auction, in accordance with the terms and provisions of the annual ordinance of the North-West Territories, providing for the sale of lands for arrears of school taxes, certain lands situated in County School District No. 214 of the N.W.T. N.W. 1 Sec. 16, Tp. 15 R. 24 west 2nd p. meridian. F. A. COV-ENTRY, Sec. Treas. 30-32

For \$4.50

You can get a barrel of choice Apples.

For \$1.00

You can get 30 pounds of choice Apples.

For 50 cts.

You can get 14 pounds of choice Apples.

For 25 cts.

You can get 6 pounds of choice Apples.

At Bellamy's.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF VALUABLE . . .

Town Property.

By virtue of a Mortgage made by William McCarter to the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Limited, pursuant to the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Richardson there will be sold by public auction by Oswald B. Fysh, Auctioneer, at the Ottawa Hotel, in the Town of Moose Jaw, on Monday, the 29th day of February, 1896, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz: Lots number Eleven (11), Twelve (12), Thirteen (13), Fourteen (14), Fifteen (15), and Sixteen (16), in Block One Hundred and Twenty-two (122), in the Town of Moose Jaw, in the North-West Territories of Canada. The property will be offered subject to a reserve bid. The above described property is situated on River Street, and there are erected thereon two double brick dwellings. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

WM. GRAYSON, Auctioneer, Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer.

Dated, 13th January, 1896.

Save Time

and Money

BY ORDERING FROM THE . . .

NORTH-WEST

DEPARTMENTAL

STORE.

SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE.

LOVE & TRYON,

Regina, N. W. T.

Clearing Sale!

AT

R. E. DORAN'S.

We will sell at cost our entire stock of ladies' and men's overshoes, felt boots, etc., also all our gloves and mittens. Headquarters for harness. Give us a call.

WE SELL FOR CASH.

R. E. DORAN.

DISCORDS

You Say!

Then Get Your Pianos Tuned.

Mr. Herbert Maurice will visit Moose Jaw the first week in February, for the purpose of tuning and repairing pianos and organs. All wishing to have their instruments tuned, will kindly leave their names at the office of this paper. Terms Moderate.

GOOD WORK GUARANTEED.

SEE

THAT

Waltham Watch

STEM WIND, SCREW BEZEL CASE, FOR

\$10.00

Written Guarantee With Each

Watch At

J. U. MUNN'S